THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*Wise.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.			
7 Thursday,	5	9 6	51	*For May, 1840.*		
8 Friday,	5	8 6	52	h.	h.	m.
9 Saturday,	5	7 6	53 New	1	6	45 even.
10 Sunday,	5	6 6	54 First	8	9	29 morn.
11 Monday,	5	5 6	55 Full	16	6	9 morn.
12 Tuesday,	5	4 6	56 Last	24	0	3 morn.
13 Wednesday	5	4 6	56 New	31	1	54 morn.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Rel. Register.

APRIL 16.

The morning hour was yesterday consumed by the House, in discussing the propositions for re-committing the Report of the Committee of Accounts on the Clerk's Stationery Contract with the Publisher of the Democratic Review, without coming to a decision upon it. And the remainder of the day was spent in Committee of the whole on the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Ogle continued his Speech upon it, without bringing his argument to a close, before a motion was made and carried, for the Committee to rise and report progress.

In the Senate, the bill making grants of public lands to certain States for purposes of Internal Improvement, was taken up, and after being discussed by Messrs. Norvell, Merrick, Walker and Clay, was laid on the table.

The Resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, as amended by the Committee on Foreign Relations, respecting the liberation of Slaves by the British authorities at Bermuda, were, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and Porter, unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with a copy of a Convention for the adjustment of claims of the United States, on the Mexican Republic, which was ordered to be printed.

APRIL 17.

After the presentation of several petitions, the Speaker yesterday laid before the House a Report of the Secretary of State, with certain documents in relation to the Tobacco trade; certain depositions in relation to the New Jersey election; and a message from the President, enclosing a copy of a Convention for the adjustment of claims of our citizens on the Government of Mexico, all of which was referred.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson asked leave to present a bill, to be printed for the examination and information of the House, which he intended to move as a substitute to the Sub Treasury bill, whenever it should be called up by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which request was agreed to. The bill is entitled, "a bill to prevent defalcations in the Revenue of the United States, and to insure its safe-keeping," and provides that all payments shall be placed in Deposit Banks to the credit of the Treasurer.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be, the Report of the Committee on Accounts in relation to the existing contracts for Stationery with Langtree and O'Sullivan.

The debate of yesterday was continued, and Mr. Wise had not concluded his remarks, when the hour expired, and

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Ogle [who held the floor from yesterday] continued his remarks till near 4 o'clock, when Mr. Lincoln rose. He did not agree with Mr. Ogle in his views of the expenditures in and about the Presidential mansion. He thought all that had been done fit and proper, and wholly exculpated the present Executive from all participation in obtaining any part of the expenditures, stating that were still apartments almost destitute of furniture. Mr. L. complained of the Expenditures on the Public Buildings having greatly exceeded the original estimates of the Architect, and censured the Secretary of the Treasury for not stating the fact, as he knew the Works could not proceed without further appropriations. Mr. L. having concluded his remarks, Mr. Petriken moved that the Committee rise, which motion was carried and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, several private bills were ordered to be engrossed. A bill supplemental to the act establishing Branches of the Mint, was ordered to be engrossed.—And the bill supplemental to the act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, was discussed and amended, and ordered to be engrossed, 25 votes to 7. The Senate then went into Executive business.

While the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Maine Boundary question was under consideration in the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Clay made some very strong and pointed remarks. Amongst which were the following:

"The controversy with Great Britain presents no case for war. It ought to be settled and settled if such a direful calamity grew out of it. It is a controversy that ought to be settled by amicable means. The Senate has deliberately and unanimously expressed its opinion in favor of the territorial rights of Maine. That opinion was the result of a thorough investigation. And we have a right to suppose, that when the enlightened Councils of Great Britain are brought seriously to examine the same question, they will arrive at the same conclusion. But, suppose they do not; suppose they should, after full examination, entertain an opinion, as clearly and as unanimously as we do, opposite to ours. We shall exhibit the spectacle of two great and kindred nations being directly opposed in judgment in regard to their respective rights to a territory in dispute between them. Is war then inevitable? By no means. The treaty of Ghent comes in and provides for that very contingency. A subsisting stipulation in it meets the case, and requires the parties to submit the dispute to arbitration. A *subsisting* stipulation, for the Treaty has not yet performed its office. The arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, was an abortion—was an ineffectual arbitration, and leaves the stipulation in full force, and yet to be executed. But if there were no Treaty at all, and if the case were wholly unprovided for, Mr. C. could not entertain the smallest doubt that it was perfectly within the constitutional competency of the General Government, in co-operation with Great Britain, to institute and arrange an arbitration. He would add, that it was no less its duty, than within its power to do so, if other means of adjustment should fail."

APRIL 18.

The business of the House yesterday, commenced by Mr. Burke's presenting a Memorial from the Clerk requesting the appointment of a Select Committee, with power to enter fully into the examination of all transactions between himself and Mr. Longtree; and Mr. B. offered a resolution corresponding with the prayer of the memorial.

After sundry remarks by members on the subject, and a modification of the resolution by Mr. Wise, the previous question was moved and carried, and the resolution was then agreed to without a count.

The Chair laid before the House, a Plan of defence for the frontiers from the War Department, a copy of the Treaty, with Mexico, testimony in the New Jersey election, and a number of bills from the Senate of a private nature, which were referred.

Mr. W. C. Johnson offered a Resolution, setting apart the 13th and 14th of May for the consideration of subjects connected with the district of Columbia, which lies over till to-morrow.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Petriken had the floor. He went into a discussion of the great expenditures on the Public Buildings but denied that either the President or his Cabinet were responsible for them, but Congress and the Architect.

The debate was then continued by several other members; when Mr. Weller obtained the floor, but the hour being late, he moved that the Committee rise. At the request of Mr. Stanly, Mr. W. withdrew his motion, to enable Mr. S. to make some explanations in rely to Mr. Petriken in relation to the expenditures on the Public Buildings.

On the motion for the Committee to rise being taken, it appeared that there was not a quorum of members present. The Chairman thereupon rose and reported the fact to the House, which produced some irregular debate, in which it appeared that a portion of the members were in the habit of retiring from the Hall about 4 o'clock to dine which practice left the House frequently without a quorum. A call of the House was made, but afterwards withdrawn. An unsuccessful motion to adjourn was then made. Another call of the House was moved, but the motion was negatived 56 votes to 48. On motion of Mr. Wise, the House then adjourned.

In the Senate, an animated debate took place on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Branch Mints, on a motion made by Mr. Preston to recommit the Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Branches. The motion failed, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill supplementary to the act granting preemption rights being on its third reading, was postponed until Monday, Mr. Clay having intimated his intention of offering some remarks against its passage.

A number of bills of a private nature were acted upon and passed.

APRIL 20.

The morning hour of the House was occupied on Saturday, with the discussion of the Resolution from the Committee on Public expenditures, asking to be discharged, having no duties to perform. Mr. Hall, of Vermont, a member of the Committee, made a Speech in favor of passing the Resolution, which he had not concluded when the hour expired.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Weller, of Ohio, spoke for an hour in favor of the measures of the Administration, and was followed by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, on the same side of the question. After him, Mr. Everett, of Vermont, obtained the floor, and stated his views at length on the management of public affairs. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

In the Senate, Mr. Preston presented a Resolution for an enquiry into the expediency of extending the port of New Orleans, which was agreed to, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. P. also offered a Resolution, which was adopted, to institute an enquiry into the expediency of abolishing one or more of the Branch Mints.

Mr. Wall, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bills for establishing a system of Bankruptcy, which had been introduced by Mr. Webster and Mr. Tallmadge, without amendment, stating, that he should, on Wednesday next, report a bill of his own, and give his views on the subject. It is understood that the members of the Committee are divided on the propriety of embracing Corporations within the operations of the bill. Messrs. Wall and Strange being for including them, and Messrs. Crittenden, Clayton and Smith opposed to it.

A bill to amend the Judiciary System was reported. And a considerable debate was had on a bill to remit the duties on an Organ imported to supply the place of one destroyed by fire in an Episcopal Church in Charleston. The bill was passed.

A bill to allow double rations to Brig. Generals Wool and Croghan, from 1829 to 1833, was discussed at some length.

APRIL 21.

Yesterday morning, after the House had excused Mr. Wise, on account of indisposition, and Mr. Dawson, because he was already on two Committees, from serving on the Committee in relation to contracts for Stationery, Mr. Cross, of Alabama, offered a Resolution proposing that members charged with petitions might hand them in to the Clerk's table, endorsing thereon their own name, and the name of the Committee to which they desired the petitions should be referred, provided that the rule which excludes from reception memorials of a certain description be fully complied with.

On this proposition some debate arose.—It appeared to have many friends, and came near passing; but Mr. Adams declaring that the adoption of this Resolution would work a very important change in the rules of the House, as it would give the power to any member of deciding to what committee a memorial should be referred, instead of leaving the decision of that question to the House, the Resolution, on motion of Mr. L. Williams, was laid on the table.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Everett addressed the Committee at considerable length, and adverted to the change which had recently taken place in the practice of the House, and which had been introduced by the Administration members, of debating the Affairs of the Union, (which formerly took place, on a reference of the President's message, only) irregularly on other questions. Mr. E. then went into the merits of the bill, and instituted a comparison of the expenses of the Government in different years.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Keim, Ogle, Parmenter, Saltonstall and Andrews.

On motion for the Committee to rise, it was found that there was no quorum. The Committee rose, therefore, and the Chairman stated the fact to the House, when a motion for adjournment was carried.

In the Senate, Mr. Anderson announced the death of the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, late a member of that body, pronounced an eulogy on his character, and offered a resolution that the Senators go into the usual mourning on the death of its members. He was followed by Mr. Preston, who also gave a high and eloquent representation of the merits and services of the deceased. The Senate then adjourned.

APRIL 22.

The House on yesterday resumed the consideration of the proposition for abolishing the Committee on Public Expenditures, when Mr. Hall finished the Speech which he had commenced on a former day. Mr. Leet succeeded him until the hour expired.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill, when Mr. Saltonstall proceeded to address the Committee. But he had not proceeded far, before he was stopped by a disgraceful disturbance which took place in the House, from two members being engaged in a fight—Messrs. Garland and Bynum—the latter of whom had a drawn knife, and made repeated passes at the former. After several blows and much confusion, the combatants were separated, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Underwood, of Ky. was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the facts relative to the disorder and personal violence which has just taken place between two of the members, to-wit, Rice Garland and Jesse A. Bynum, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it report with all practicable dispatch the facts of the case.

The following members were appointed on this Committee: Messrs. Underwood, Butler, Briggs, Clifford and Cooper.

The House then went again into Committee on the Appropriation bill, and the debate was continued till the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the bill supplemental to the act to grant Pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public lands, was again taken up, and after a Speech from Mr. Clay against it, it was passed.

The Bill granting to the State of Michigan a quantity of land to aid in the construction of a Road, was recommended.

Figures won't Lie.—A Farmer in the country, owed last year $200, which he could have discharged with 178 bushels of wheat—This year it takes 500, difference 322 bushels. Last year he could have paid the same debt with 400 bushels of oats—this year it takes 1400—difference 1000—207 bushels of corn would have paid this debt last year, this year it will take 909—difference 642. There is no humbuggery in this, though the locos tell the people there is.—*Ohio Times.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

General Harrison and Abolition.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, adding another to the already multiplied proofs of the question.

SAVANNAH, April 11, 1840.

Gentlemen: You call upon me, in your paper of the 8th instant, to make public a letter, addressed to me by Gen. Harrison, on the subject of Abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, a paper published in this city; but as I know not if that paper, (which has been recently established) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends, I repeat the substance of that answer:.

The Letter, in question, was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things, which did not occur, it was therefore not made public, and I fear has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them as I have done to the Editor of the *Telegraph*. The Letter embraced three points:—

1. Gen. Harrison denied the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the States, or in the District of Columbia.

2. He expressed the opinion that the Tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed.

3. He repudiated the practice of making appointments to office, the reward of partisan service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask Gen. Harrison's opinion because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on these subjects were accordant with my own.

I am very respectfully,
J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

A National Debt of $20,000,000.—Mr. Webster the other day in the Senate, stated that, the government had spent within the last three years, say from the first day of January, 1837, up to the 1st day of January, 1840, $20,000,000 and more, beyond its receipts, for the same years. Being $6,666,666 66, for each of said years.—Therefore, a National debt has been commenced for three years past, and has already reached over 20,000,000. Now, supposing Van Buren should be re-elected, what will the amount of the national debt be, at the end of his term of service, at the same ratio, he then having nearly five years in all to serve from his present time? It will be within a fraction of $53,333,333 33. That is, provided a standing army of 200,000 men should not be adopted by Congress, as recommended by Mr. Van Buren in his last message, and the Secretary of War, in his report to the same. But on the event of its being a law, and there is a strong disposition by the President's party, to gratify him—it will be impossible to say what will be the amount of the national debt, at the end of his second term, if he then should think fit to retire, which even would be very doubtful, to say the least.—This important fact, as first above stated by Mr. Webster, as he also stated, it has been the earnest desire of the Secretary of the Treasury, to keep concealed from the knowledge of the People.—*Md. Republican.*

Lightning.—It is not, perhaps, generally known that cold water is among the best preventives of the fatal effects of lightning, provided it be applied to the patient immediately after being "struck" by the electric fluid. A case has just been spoken of to us, which occurred lately in this vicinity. A negro boy belonging to Mr. John Hiatt was standing by the fireplace of the kitchen, with his elbow resting upon a shelf attached to the mantel piece, during a thunder storm. The chimney was struck by lightning, and the fluid communicated to the person of the negro, passing along his arm from his shoulder to his hand, and prostrating him without sense or motion upon the floor. A neighbor happened to be there who called to mind the remedy of cold water, which, after a lapse of *some minutes*, was copiously applied, and was finally the means of restoring the boy. His arm is represented to have been burned as if by fire, from his shoulder to his elbow. Our informant supposes that the water was applied too long after consciousness was restored, having the effect to chill the patient and make his recovery more painful and protracted. The water should be thrown on as soon as possible.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Singular Occurrence.—A family of eight persons, in this place was strangely affected, last Saturday morning on attempting to rise from their beds. The mother rose first, and on stepping out fell prostrate on the floor; the father on hastening to his wife's assistance met with a similar fate. The children being awakened by the noise, and called upon for aid, sprang out of their beds, on reaching the floor, every one of them sank helpless down. A fit of severe vomiting ensued accompanied with violent pain in the head, each being affected precisely alike. Under those distressing circumstances, help arrived, and medical aid being summoned, the cause was immediately detected in a disjointed pipe of a coal stove in the lower story, the door above having been left ajar, the gas filled the chambers, and hence the consequences. A few hours longer exposure to this deleterious atmosphere might have proved fatal; as it was, fresh air and a little nursing, we are pleased to say, have restored all to usual health.—*Germantown, (Pa.) Tel.*

The Mechanic and the Office holder.—The Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette of the 14th inst. has the following: An honest old Dutchman, a locksmith, called at the Post Office Department in Washington, the other day, and was asked by a young Clerk, with more portness than politeness, "if he was going for Harrison." "Oh! no," replied the Dutchman—"there is no occasion for that—he comes without going for."

The letter from Wm. M. Price, dated at Paris, March 23, and addressed to Mr. Vanderpoel and Mr. Curtis, Representatives in Congress from New York, requests the aid of those gentlemen in procuring the appointment of a committee, who shall be empowered, during the ensuing recess of Congress, to interrogate, most specially, all persons, and examine all offices, books, and papers, in any wise connected with the collection of the revenue in the southern district of New York, from the 14th of April, 1834, to the present time. This request Mr. Price supports by saying that whilst the expense attending such an inquiry would be inconsiderable, the result might be of great public interest; adding, with much significance, that "It is exceedingly important to ascertain all the parties implicated in the frauds committed in that district, as well for the detection *of those who may hitherto have escaped suspicion*, as for the vindication of any one falsely accused of participation in the wrong done in that department." The intimation of this sentence is quite plain, that persons really implicated in the stupendous defalcation at New York have hitherto "escaped suspicion," but may be detected by the appointment of another committee of Congress to investigate the matter. We do not see why this very reasonable request of an accused person may not be agreed to. Let such a committee be raised; and, to save time in balloting for members to compose it, let the SPEAKER appoint the committee.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the Providence Herald of April 13.

Terrible Disaster—Great Loss of Life.—We had yesterday and last night a tremendous fall of rain, attended with a heavy gale of wind from the South. We have heard, however, of no damage by them in the city, but in the neighboring town of Johnston, the effects of the freshet have been truly awful.

About five o'clock this morning the waters had become so much swollen in the vicinity of the manufacturing village, known by the name of Simmonsville, and belonging to James F. Simmons, Esq. of Johnston, that the embankments of the reservoir gave way, and the water immediately burst forth with tremendous power and impetuosity.

Three or four houses, we learn, were carried off by the flood, and a number of lives lost; how many, it has yet been impossible to ascertain amid the confusion of the dreadful scene; but the person who came to Olneyville this afternoon, for the coroner, says not less than nine, and perhaps as many as twenty!

Besides the houses already swept away, several others were surrounded by the water, when we last heard from the scene of disaster; and it was found they would also go, and that more lives might still be lost.

The stream below continued to swell and roll on with fearful rapidity, up to our last accounts. The bridge near Sprague's establishment at or near Monkey's Town, has been swept away, and great fears are entained for the safety of mills, &c. on the stream. This is the most terrible disaster by flood that has ever occurred in this state.

Postscript.—Half past 11 o'clock, A M. A gentleman direct from the spot gives us the following particulars.

The dam was carried away, together with two dwelling houses, the factory, a store, and part of a grist mill.

The number of persons swept away with them about 30—six of whom have been found alive, and six dead—the remainder are missing. Two or three houses are still surrounded by water, and the persons in them, without any possibility of any one getting at them, or rendering them aid.

Later.—1 o'clock, P. M. We learn from a person directly from the scene of the disaster, that *nineteen* of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers had been found.

2 P. M. We have a report of one more dead body found—making *twenty!*

Johnston.—The last of the persons missing yesterday morning, supposed to have been drowned by the flood on Monday morning, was found yesterday among the rubbish, making up the number 18.—*Ibid 15th inst.*

Honest poverty rewarded.—A gentleman of New York, arrived at the Tremont house a day or two ago, on his way to Lowell, and while in the city had occasion to exchange some money. He placed the bills in his vest pocket, and took the cars for Lowell. When he reached there, he discovered that he had lost a five hundred dollar bill. The loss seemed irreparable, and he abandoned all hope of recovering the money. The gentleman returned from Lowell, and was not a little surprised to learn that a Methodist clergyman, the Rev. T. C. Pearce, had been put in possession of his money by an honest orange seller, named Connell, at the Lowell depot, who had found it there, the gentleman having dropped it while procuring a ticket for the cars. The first thing the gentleman did upon getting his money back, was to present Connell with fifty dollars, and he assured Connell besides, that if ever he was thrown out of employment, he would always find a friend ready to assist him. Such an instance of honesty in a poor man is worthy of all commendation. It was fortunate, perhaps, for the owner, that many who pass themselves off for gentlemen, were not the finders.—*Boston Atlas.*

When a Senator in Congress Van Buren voted against an appropriation for improving the Savannah River, (Ga.) In the estimate submitted for 1840 to Congress, he calls for the sum of *twenty thousand dollars* to continue the work. Then he had no Presidency in view; now he wants the vote of Georgia.—*Whig Banner.*

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.

A letter from the Cherokee Nation states that some members of what is called the "treaty party," emboldened by the sanction which they have been taught to expect from Government, have commenced violences, which, it is feared, may lead to collision.—Should the great bulk of the nation become aroused, there is no answering for what may happen. Two young men, it seems, on the 20th of March last, attacked the house of the Rev. Mr. Butrick, a long known and respected missionary. They broke down his door with a tomahawk; but a friend of his, Mr. Thomas Bigby, discovered them in time to give warning to Mr. Butrick, who escaped to Dwight. The disturbers pursued him but to no purpose. Vexed at their disappointment, they went the same night to a Mr. Grimmet's, fell upon him, and beat him severely. They afterwards turned their attention to Dr. Butler, but his friends heard of it in time, and got him out of the way. The pretence for attacking these respectable gentlemen is, that they were among the signers of a decree requiring some threatenors of the lives of distinguished Cherokees to enter into bonds for good behaviour, and to pass through a limited term of probation ere they could be so far taken back to the confidence of the nation as to be eligible to office. The War Department desired the rescinding of that decree. It was rescinded, and these lynching attempts followed.—The names of the two disturbers are Tayes skee Fields and George Fields, brothers. They had been scholars of the Missionaries in question, and it is very possible may have taken that opportunity to revenge some old school grudge. "It is evident," say the Cherokee letters, "that they counted on impunity, because their party is upheld by Gen. Arbuckle." The great mass of the nation is perfectly quiet. The account of the distress to which the people are reduced by the delay of the settlement due to them is deplorable. "Nothing to eat," says a Cherokee letter, "and nothing to buy with."—*Nat. Intel.*

Domestic Manufactures.—The South is rapidly becoming independent of the North in almost every branch of manufactures.—There are in North Carolina alone, at this day, a greater number of factories of different kinds than ten years ago, there were in the whole southern states! We have just seen a specimen of nails manufactured at the factory of Messrs. Burton and Follenweider, of Lincoln county, not only from native ore, but on a machine, we learn, also of domestic construction. The iron ore of Lincoln is pronounced to be equal to any in the world; and we have somewhere seen or heard the anecdote, that a blacksmith in Charleston, who had a quantity of Lincoln iron in his shop, was obliged to *lock it up*, to keep his workmen away from it, for they declared it was so good an article, that it afforded them real pleasure to work it.—*Ral. Register.*

A Good Joke.—There is a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature legalizing the marriage of blacks and whites. A member made the following remarks upon it:

I shall vote in favor of this bill, simply because I do not wish to see a law on the statue book regulating a mere matter of *taste*, for such I consider to be the whole question of intermarriage between persons of different colors. It is purely a matter of taste, and if my friend from Nantucket wishes to marry a black, blue or green wife, I am content that he should have full liberty to indulge his preference for either color.—All I request of him is, that when I happen to pay him a friendly visit at the Island, he will not ask me to *kiss his milk and molasses children.*

A late Natchez paper has published facts of some interest to the cotton-planters in the United States. It appears that the British Government last year appropriated sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information, machinery, and operatives, for improving the cultivation of cotton in British India. An English agent, sent to visit Mississippi and Louisiana, has succeeded in hiring eight Mississippians and one Louisianian, who are to proceed without delay to India, and, on their arrival there, take charge each one of a cotton plantation, which may serve as models for those of the natives. These Americans are to carry with them cottongins, as well as plantation tools and husbandry, of the most approved patterns known or used in the Southern States.

Jumping the Rope.—The Boston Traveller states that a little school girl bantered with her comrades that she could "skip a rope" one hundred times on one foot, without stopping. She performed her boast, but it nearly proved fatal to her. She was taken into the school room, and from thence to her home, covered with blood. Not only was the foot on which she skipped bathed in blood, but it exuded from every pore in her skin, and stood in small drops over her body, arms, and face. She remained in an extremely dangerous state for several days, but is now recovering.

The New York Star says that Mr. Bynum drew a bowie knife on Mr. Garland. Is there any necessity for the sake of partizan warfare to state that a member of Congress drew a bowie knife, and thus carry the impression abroad that in the national assembly those bloody and savage instruments are made use of? The conduct of Bynum was rude and coarse, but he drew no bowie knife;—the instrument suddenly brandished was a small pocket knife.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, May 7, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

All hail Virginia!

We have not received full returns from Virginia, but enough is known to enable us to state that there is very little doubt that the Whigs have elected a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. One sure proof of success the Richmond Enquirer admits that the Whigs will have a majority.

☞ *Mr. Badger's Speech.*—We shall commence on next week Mr. Badger's Speech. If extra copies are wanted our friends will please inform us to-day.

☞ *Figures won't lie.*—The Western Carolinian and the Lincolnton Republican in publishing the result of the election in the City of New York have stated that there was a Van Buren gain of several hundred votes. The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives a statement both of the vote at the Fall election of 1839 and the Spring election of 1840, which clearly shows a Whig gain, as follows:

Spring.		Fall.	
Phenix.	Varian.	Hone.	Tompkins.
2898	4423	2669	4564
2898		2669	
Loco Foco maj. 1525		Loco Foco maj. 1895	
			1525
		Whig majority.	370

☞ The Loco Focos hereabouts pretend to claim a victory in New York at the late Charter Elections. Now we deny this, if the statement we have seen is correct, viz: that in 1839 there was elected 435 Whig and 435 Loco Foco supervisors. This year there are 447 Whig to 426 Van Buren supervisors elected. These elections being always conducted on party ground is an evidence that New York is true as steel to old Tip. You need not gentleman, lay the "flattering unction to your souls" that New York will vote for Van Buren. She will not do it—her prosperity in every respect has been prostrated by the bad management of his administration.

☞ *Cotton.*—Accounts from Liverpool to April 1, represent Cotton to have declined ¼d. A dreadful depression still continues in all the manufacturing districts.

Fayetteville District.—John B. Kelly, Esq. of Moore County, a gentleman universally respected for his talents, and esteemed for the moral and social virtues, has been unanimously selected by a District Convention, as the Harrison and Tyler Elector for the Fayetteville District.

Daniel B. Baker, has been selected as the Whig elector in this district, and has accepted the nomination. Mr. Baker will canvass the district thoroughly, and we doubt not, will shake the fastnesses of the enemy.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Extract of a letter, to the Editors of the Raleigh Register dated,

Newbern, April 26.

"Mr. Morehead left us this afternoon for Washington. He addressed the people here in the Theatre, on Thursday, and with most decided effect—in fact many of the Locos were very much pleased with his speech. All seem to concur in the opinion that he has made a most favorable impression, and I think there can be but little doubt that Craven will give him a decided majority. He left on Friday for Beaufort, (Carteret) and addressed them there on Saturday. He was received with open arms by the people, and has secured, I think, a most triumphant majority for himself.—Mr. Morehead has produced most marvellous changes in Lenoir, a strong Locofoco county. Twenty-three persons have already abjured Locofocoism and "hard cider" seems to be purging others most efficaciously. We shall send you a good account from the Polls, in this part of the State.

"Biddle is to be our candidate for the Senate, and Hyman and Wadesworth in the Commons, (the old members.")

A letter from Washington, published in the *Boston Morning Post*, says of the proposed VAN BUREN CONVENTION at Baltimore: "The *conclusion is, that no Convention, which can be called National, will be held*, and that no small a portion of the States will send delegates, if at all, as to render it desirable to dispense with the attempt to organize a Convention. So far as the views of the democratic members of Congress are concerned, I feel fully warranted in saying that they are nearly unanimous against holding a Convention."

Sixteen *Thousand Letters* were received at Liverpool by the packet ship South America, from New York.

From Georgia.—We learn that an anti-Van Buren meeting was held in Henry county last week, at which the Rev. Joshua Cobb was chairman, and Dr. Pettit secretary. We understand that the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and that it was *unanimously in favor of a Harrison ticket for the Presidency.*

The PEOPLE are moving onward in this matter in a resistless phalanx that could no more be checked or controlled than the torrent of Niagara, by the few presses who would oppose their views, or a few individuals who assume the character of being their leaders. The *mass of the People* have made the movement, and the opposition will find themselves too frail to be regarded as a check to their cause.—*Georgia Messenger.*

More from Georgia.—We continue to receive reports of the spread of the new-born excitement among the People in favor of HARRISON AND REFORM. The latest indication is from Augusta, in that State, at which place was held on Thursday last a meeting of the "friends of Reform" in response to a call upon the citizens of Richmond county to rally under that banner.—This meeting is stated by the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* to have been the largest political meeting ever assembled in that city. The fruit of the meeting was the adoption of resolutions recommending to their fellow-citizens of Georgia opposed to the present Administration the formation of an Electoral Ticket pledged to vote for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER as President and Vice-President of the United States, and to use all honorable means to ensure the election of such a ticket.

At a great meeting in Tatnall county, held for choosing Delegates to represent that county in the State Rights' Convention to be held in Milledgeville on the first Monday in June next, a resolution was moved recommending to the Delegates to support the nomination of WM. HENRY HARRISON for President of the United States; and the resolution was *unanimously* agreed to.—*Nat. Intel.*

South Carolina.—Even Mr. Calhoun's State, (*South Calhoun* as it has been called) gives signs of rebellion. "A large, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting," as the Administration papers of Charleston admit it to have been, took place in that city on Thursday last. It was eloquently addressed by Judge Petigru, Mr. Legare, Geo. S. Bryan, and the venerable E. S. Thomas, who, from long and intimate personal acquaintance, defended Gen. Harrison from the false charge of Abolition, and characterized him as an honest man, a statesman, and a pure patriot.

Pennsylvania.—The United States Gazette, one of the most moderate and respectable Whig papers in Philadelphia, says, that when the nomination of Harrison was made by the Harrisburg Convention, it declared that Pennsylvania was at worst among the doubtful States. It now says, "We have since that time taken some pains to obtain materials for forming a judgment, and the result is, a conviction that Pennsylvania will, in the Electoral College, give thirty votes for Harrison and Tyler."

General Thompson's Address.—Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, has published through the National Intelligencer, an Address to his constituents on the subject of the Presidential Election. He gives many reasons why the South should support Harrison instead of Van Buren; and upon the subject of Abolition he proves most conclusively, that there can be no question as it respects the views, wishes and feelings of Gen. H. The South need have no fears of him, while they *may distrust* Mr. Van Buren—the advocate of free negro suffrage, and their enemy upon the memorable Missouri question. The only wonder is, that a question should ever have been raised with regard to Harrison's orthodoxy upon the point at issue. He sacrificed himself in sustaining the South, and thereby lost his seat in Congress—a fact which should not be lost sight of. Look, too, at his Vincennes and his Cheviot Speeches, and a flat contradiction is given to all that is daily said to his prejudice, by the miserable party hacks, who scruple not to stab the purest reputation to accomplish the re-election of the Chief of the "*Spoils Party.*" Gen. Thompson's letter should be read by every Southern man—he is a slaveholder and a Virginian by birth—representing a larger slaveholding interest than any member of the present Congress. He too is a gentleman of talents, integrity and candor—and, by no means, a *violent* Harrison man. He prefers him to Van Buren, for reasons which it seems should satisfy every Southern man.—*Raleigh Register.*

An Independent Politician.—John McElvaine, Esq. a leading member of the Administration party in Ohio late a Van Buren candidate for Congress, and a member of the Van Buren Central Committee, has, for reasons which he frankly avows in an address, through the Columbus papers, publicly renounced his support of Mr. Van Buren, and declared himself in favor of the election of his old commander and fellow-soldier, Gen. Harrison, whom he prefers and supports, "because (says he) I *know him*, and know him to be a brave man, a *true patriot*, and a capable statesman," and because "I have been dissatisfied with the course of measures pursued by the Administration."—*National Intelligencer.*

Fatal Duel.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 11th instant states that Joseph W. Wade and H. D. Robertson, both formerly of Hinds county, Mississippi, and more recently of Louisiana, met a few days since on the west of the Mississippi, a little above Vicksburg, and killed each other.

Military.—Just as our paper was ready for the press, we learned that Brigadier General Taylor had been relieved, at his own request, from the command of the troops in Florida, and that Brigadier General W. K. Armistead, of the 3d Artillery, had been ordered to succeed him. The change to take place on the 1st of May.—*A. & N. Chron.*

Hon. Edward Everett, on Monday morning, to the Secretary of State, his credentials as Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas near the Government of the United States, and was introduced in his official character to the President.

General Dunlap, who, for some time, had resided at Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Texas, had his audience of leave, at which he presented to the President his letter of recall.—*Globe.*

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

At a meeting of the Independent Grays this day, Capt. J. P. Pritchard, announced to the company, the death of Mr. *Asher Jones*, one of its members; and accompanied the announcement with a short, but feeling address appropriate to the occasion.

The following resolutions were then proposed by Capt. Pritchard, and unanimously adopted by the company.

Resolved, That we have learned with deep and unaffected sorrow, that our friend and brother soldier, Mr. *Asher Jones*, has been suddenly removed from our ranks, from the bosom of his family and from the world, by the hand of death.

Resolved, That in Mr. Jones, we recognize a gentleman of honor, courage and integrity, a warm and obliging friend and an upright and worthy citizen, whose untimely end all sincerely deplore.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widowed mother and bereaved sisters in the grief consequent upon this dispensation of Divine Providence, and sincerely mourn with them, the loss of a dutiful son and an affectionate brother.

Resolved, That this company attend the funeral of Mr. Jones, in martial order, and bury his remains with military honor.

Resolved, That the members of this company wear the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm for ten days as a testimony of their regard for the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented, by the Secretary of this company, to the mother and sisters of the deceased, and that a copy be also, sent to the Charlotte Journal for publication.

F. M. ROSS, *Sec'ry. of I. G.*

Charlotte, April 29th, 1840.

May 1st, 1840.

MR. HOLTON. *Sir:* On yesterday my attention was directed by a friend to an article in the Journal of the 30th ult., purporting to be, the proceedings of a "Meeting of the citizens of Hugh Stewart's Company, on the 6th of October last." The meeting, as appears, adopted ten Resolutions, the last of which, I consider a base attack on my personal reputation. It reads thus, "Mr. John Crowel, then offered the following.

"*Resolved*, That we for the future spurn from our sacred rights the most awful of all earthly curses, an unfaithful Representative, as soon as he shows himself such by his conduct."

And Sir, contrary to all precedent, Wm. Pyron, the Chairman, called for the Yeas and Nays, which resulted in a tie, when he, Mr. Pyron, in the exuberance of his zeal (as I presume) to conciliate the Federal party gave the casting vote.—I am truly gratified to learn from a gentleman who was in that meeting, that but one Democrat would so far degrade himself as to countenance this unwarrantable movement of John Crowel, and I am further informed, that there was not one of the opposition of respectable standing who did not deprecate the movement. I now call upon Mr. Pyron, to say through the Journal, whether that resolution was, or was not, intended as an allusion to me, or to my course in the last Session of the Legislature. Should he answer this, I will then define the position which prudence and a regard for my own self respect may constrain me to assume. As for John Crowel, I know not that such a being exists, neither do I care for him more than I do for Noah's Cat. Were I authorised to give an opinion, I would unhesitatingly say, that Mr. Pyron, ought to be withdrawn from the turf, and give place to some person less tinctured with Whiggery. To suppose that Mr. Pyron, was the author of the resolutions which he presented, would be absurd, nay, preposterous, after reading his beautiful effusions published in the Journal some weeks past.

STEN. FOX.

Republican Whig Ticket.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the Senate.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends W. F. DAVIDSON, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends J. T. DRAYTON, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 29.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 50	Feathers,	30 a 40
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5¼ a 6
Bacon,	7¼ a 8	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	92½ a 2½
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	90 a 91	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Flour,	64 a 65	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—APRIL 24.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron,	95½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oats,	54 a 60
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	85 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 6	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	92½ a 93½
Flour,	94½ a 5	do bushel,	91 a
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—MAY 2.

Bacon,	10 a 12	Iron, Sweden,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	18 a 23	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	93½ a
Corn,	60 a 65	do. bulk,	91 a 1½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—APRIL 30.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	68 a 75
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12	Iron, Sweden,	66 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	85 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	920 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	95½ a 6	do. N. O.	50 a 62

CHARLESTON—APRIL 25.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	8 a 10
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	5 a 9¼	Nails, cut,	7¼ a 7½
Coffee,	9 a 11	Rice,	93½ a 93¾
Corn,	59 a 60	Salt, sacks,	91¼ a 00
Flour,	6¼ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	5 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	33 a 36	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	37 a 38	Tea,	45 a 91¼

EASTERN HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING,

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Printing* neatly executed and at short notice.

Information Wanted,

OF two young men by the name of BENJAMIN and JESSE KELLY. The first was 23 years old last November, and the latter 21 in October last. Said young men were orphans, and were made drunk, and whilst in that situation, (being illiterate,) were persuaded and coerced to assign a deed to a certain tract of land, drawn by orphans—and the boys unconscious of what they had done. The wretches being about to suffer for it, inveigled and scared the boys, by persuading them they would be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary, for what they had done—and run them off from Meriweather county, Georgia, about the 20th of September, 1837, since which time, nothing certain has been heard from them. Report says they were seen in Abbeville District, S. C.—They were run off by one *James Veazy*, and others. Any information respecting the boys, by mail or otherwise, whether they are alive or dead, will be thankfully received by the subscriber—and Editors of newspapers in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia, will confer a favor on a distressed mother and her orphan children, by giving the above an insertion in their papers.

If said boys can be found, they have nothing to fear in Georgia, as they are exonerated from any crime in the case. ELI KITCHENS.

Walker county, Ga., Feb. 4, 1840.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 22tf

MOFFATT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind so to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,

Charlotte, N. C.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 900 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 6 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Feb. 13, 1840. 21tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

HAVING reassociated, respectfully tender their services in the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

27tf

March 31, 1840.

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 13tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 25tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 16, 1840. 20tf

Removal in Charlotte.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done—Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CAROLINA BEACON,

AND

Metropolitan Omnibus.

BY E. S. ZEVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—people are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, dashing along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacle after obstacle with the speed of Hazeppa's steed. In the place of the mean, ragged, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed, spirited hebdomadals and duilies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts, we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines, puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now defy the winds, and stem tides and currents by the aid of all powerful *Steam*.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, schooming, demoralizing politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead modern style which is now outstriping every thing else. There is a lack of *steam* about most newspapers now-a-days,—they navigate on the old plan—they have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In *news-matters*, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In *philosophy and science*, we have an especial assistant—a most sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly *independent*—not *neutral*, by any means, (understand us) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we will say what we please, neither courting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A, No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings, connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the fair sex.

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all,—invariably CASH IN ADVANCE. No exceptions. No credit.

The Beacon will be published every Saturday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canadas, by the earliest mails, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of that number of individuals,) by the remission of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C. February, 1840.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the *finest*. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED to be safe warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Toxaway Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of IRON, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for Carriage, Wagon Work, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Castings suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

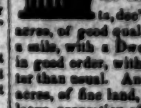
THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 GOLD MINES, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Cappe Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beattie's ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.



THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing 290 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of 200 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrent the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1839. 48tf

Refer to

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING purchased the interest of Mr. Graham, late of Charlotte, and associated with them in the business, Mr. A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, renders it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having been connected with the firm for long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

Competition to the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the *finest*. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED to be safe warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Toxaway Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of IRON, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for Carriage, Wagon Work, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Castings suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 GOLD MINES, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Cappe Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beattie's ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing 290 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of 200 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

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